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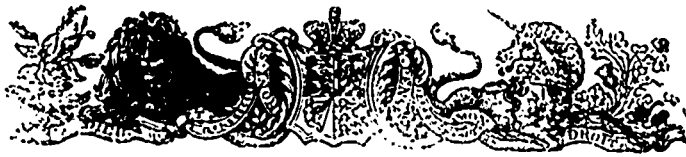
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873.

No. 48.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The following members of the New Cabinet have been re-elected by acclamation:—The Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, Premier; Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster General; Hon. M. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. A. J. Smith, (N. B.) Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. A. A. Dorion, Minister of Justice.

The *Globe* announces the following changes in the Ontario Cabinet:—Mr. McKellar is to assume the joint position of Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary; Mr. Pardee is to be Crown Land's Commissioner, and Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works. Meanwhile Mr. Fraser is to succeed Mr. Pardee as Provincial Secretary.

The St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, has adopted the terms of union of the Scotch Church with the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

It is stated that the Quebec Government intend to cancel the land grant to a number of Railways and grant money subsidies instead, amounting to about \$3,000,000.

All the colliery companies in the Glasgow and Cape Breton Line have amalgamated under the title of "The Cape Breton Coal Co," limited; capital, £600,000 sterling. It is now one of the largest corporations operating in the Province, having Sydney and Louisburg as terminal ports of shipment.

The *S.S. Alhambra* of the Gulf Line left Victoria on Monday to search for the missing steamer *Pictou*. Nothing has been heard from her yet.

The ship *Cyde*, from St. John, N. B., for Sharpness Point, was wrecked off Valentia, Ireland, and ten of the crew drowned.

Sir Robert Hodgson, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of P. E. I., vice W. C. F. Robinson, resigned.

The Allan steamer *Sarmatian* has been chartered to convey troops to the gold coast.

The *Bark Bay*, Capt Kerns, from Quebec, with timber for the Tyne, has arrived at North Sydney, O B, nearly water logged; will have to discharge.

Mr. E Hamel, the Canadian artist, has received instructions to paint a life size portrait of the present speaker of the Senate, the Hon. P. J. O. Charbon, which is intended for the Parliament picture gallery at Ottawa. Mr. Hamel has already painted the portrait of the late Speaker of the Legislative Council, which graces the Council Chamber. He is now engaged on that of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. Dr. Blanchet, which will shortly be placed in the halls of our Provincial Legislature.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been created a City.

Charles Livingstone, brother of the great African explorer, is dead.

Tweed has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and a fine of \$12,550.

Since the year 1862, this season has been the most disastrous experienced by the Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet. During the year 24 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,287 tons have been lost, and 152 lives sacrificed.

Cartagen was bombarded eight hours on Thursday by the land batteries. The town, and the man-of-war, *Meades*, replied with vigor. The outlying fort, Don Juan, was silenced by the fire of the besiegers. It is reported that its commandant and several others were killed. It is believed that propositions for the surrender of the city will soon be made.

The Rothschild's announce a Russian five per cent. loan of \$75,000,000.

The following is the official list of the French Ministry announced on 26th inst:—Minister of the Interior, Duke De Broglie; Foreign Affairs Duke De Cassels; War, Gen. Duval; Finance, Pierre Magne; Justice, De Puyet; Minister of Public Institutions and Worship, Fourbier; Agriculture and Commerce, De Seilligny; Public Works, De Larcy; Marine and Naval, De Hornoy. M. M. Beule Ernoul and Balbie are the members of the previous Ministry who have retired.

The *SS Koenig Wilhelm* from New York has gone ashore near Nicwe Dieppe on the coast of Holland. The passengers are all

safe. It is expected that it will be necessary to unload her before she can be got afloat.

A communication from the Spanish Minister of Cuba under date of the 24th instant, is published to day in the *Official Gazette*, it is in substance as follows:—

The Government of the Republic are resolved to secure the faithful observance of the treaty of agreements contracted between Spain and Foreign Nations, desiring to avoid all grounds for demands from the citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the council of ministers to dissent, to the predecessor of your Excellency, then in command of the Island, their telegram of the 15th September last, has decided that you should order the immediate and strict compliance with the instructions of the ministry under my charge; and should place the estates of foreign citizens, acquired through the action of the gubernatorial administration, in such a position that those who have rights therein may enter into possession by the order of the said Government. I communicate this to your Excellency, that it may take effect as desired, which, by order of his Excellency, is inserted in the *Gaeta* for general information."

So far as the Philadelphia navy yard is concerned, no orders have as yet been received for the suspension of work. On the contrary, the work in hand is not only being pushed to completion, but fresh orders have been received. To-day Admiral Porter made a tour of inspection among the vessels at the yard, and a despatch was received ordering the despatch boat *Pinta* to proceed to sea immediately.

The *Iquidad* newspaper justifies the execution of the *Virginius* captives, and cites, as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities, the circular issued by the U. S. Government during the civil war, declaring the Confederate privateers pirates.

A special despatch from Washington, contains the statement that Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, have agreed upon a basis of settlement of the *Virginius* matter, which agreement has just been transmitted to the Spanish Government by telegraph.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

In a former volume we published an account of the famous battle of Lepanto, the first naval fight of modern days, and the most decisive as respects the fortunes of the Turkish Empire. We now give to our readers a reprint of the first article on the same subject, published in the United States *Army and Navy Journal* of the 1st November, under the signature of the naval historian, Captain FOXHALL A. PARKER.

FIRST ARTICLE.

After a successful termination of the war of Chioggia, Venice increased rapidly in wealth and power, until at the close of the fifteenth century, she had acquired so great an extent of territory as to excite the envy and apprehension of all the other European powers, which, instigated by Pope Julius the Second, notwithstanding that His Holiness owed his elevation mainly to the Venetians, united in that formidable league to crush the great republic, which was signed at Cambray on the 10th day of December, 1508.

The civilized world now beheld with astonishment, not unmingled with awe, Venice contending, singlehanded, yet undismayed, against the combined forces of France, Germany, Spain and the petty Italian States, and, at the same time, replying with spirit and dignity to the bitter fulminations of the Vatican.

The Emperor Maximilian, at the head of a hundred thousand men, besieged Padua, the King of the French, with his army, descended, like a mountain torrent, upon Lombardy, and dispersed throughout the rest of her territory, at various strategical points, Venice had to confront the soldiers of Spain and of misguided Italy, which, hearkening to the voice of the tempter, had invited the representatives of tyranny to invade the soil that for so many centuries had been sacred to freedom.

The Venetian army, beaten on the Adia, yet still facing the enemy, like a lion at bay, retreated slowly and sullenly upon the capital.

The main land was lost, but not the love of its inhabitants for Venice; and so, little by little, after the first shock of war had passed, the republic recovered its former possessions, with the exception of Romagna, which upon the termination of hostilities, it was obliged to cede to the Pope forever, in order to obtain the revocation of his infamous sentence of excommunication against her citizens, which had produced so terrible an effect upon the minds of the vulgar in Venice as to cause the Signory to apprehend an outbreak, on their part, against the authorized government, in favour of the priesthood.

The republic now enjoyed some years of repose, which were devoted to the embellishment of the capital; and the magnificent private dwellings erected there about this period are looked upon with admiration by the traveller of the present day; rich as they are in marbles, paintings, and sculpture; in curiously-carved furniture, walls clothed with tapestry, and ceilings adorned with frescoes of priceless value.

But a more terrible enemy than any with which Venice had yet contended appeared on the political horizon in 1566, in the person of Selim II., the youthful emperor of the Turks—that barbarous nation which, in 1453, had taken Constantinople by storm,

and learning there the sad truth that “the rapine of an hour is more productive than the industry of years,” had assumed the aggressive ever since, wresting from the republic, by degrees, the whole of the Morea, and now demanding from her the cession of the island of Cyprus (which Selim greatly coveted) as the price of peace. The Signory, which had been for some time pursuing a temporizing policy toward the Turks, of which this demand was the legitimate fruit, now resolutely prepared for war, and dispatched embassies to all quarters in quest of aid. The Christian princes of Europe, however, for the most part lent a deaf ear to the story of a danger menacing them from the distant Bosphorus, and coldly turned their backs upon the ambassadors of a power which they had always hated and often feared. But, fortunately for Christianity, there was one great man among them who fully sympathized with the republic in this her hour of need, and comprehended clearly that, as Sicily, in ages gone by, had served as a breastwork for Italy against the advances of Carthage from the west, so Venice now rose from the sea as its bulwark against the barbarians approaching it from the east. This great man was Pius the Fifth, one of the best and ablest pontiffs that ever filled the apostle's seat. Gifted with eloquence and discernment, and possessed of an enthusiastic temperament, and a religious fervor which gave to all he uttered the force of inspiration, his opinion had great weight with Philip the Second of Spain, whom he now earnestly besought, in the name of the Holy Catholic Church, of which His Majesty was so distinguished and devout a member, not to be a passive spectator of a strife that, unless he took a part in it, must inevitably result to the shame of Christendom, in the triumph of the Moslem over a neighbouring Christian State. Thus urged, Philip, who it is probable, foresaw, on his part, that the establishment of the naval supremacy of the Turks on the Mediterranean would endanger the safety of every Spanish colony inside of the Pillars of Hercules, and even of the maritime district of Spain, filled as they then were with dissatisfied *Moriscoes*, readily consented to unite with Venice and His Holiness in an effort to check their further encroachments, provided the league was considered as binding against the Moors also, the inveterate enemies of Spain. This coalition was formally announced from the chair of St. Peter in 1570,* and resulted, during the following year, in the great battle of Lepanto, where the Christian called out to the Moslem, from the midst of the sea, as he had declared to him, eight centuries, earlier from the centre of France, *Hitherto shall thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud course be stayed!* But in order that the characters in this great naval drama may be properly brought upon the scene of action, it is necessary that a *resumé* of the events immediately preceding it should first be presented to the reader.

The conquest of Cyprus was resolved upon by Selim, according to La Fuente, from the moment he succeeded to the throne of his father, as an enterprise worthy of the son of the great Solymus; and this, no doubt, was the ground upon which this conquest was urged upon him by the commander in chief of his army, the infamous Mustafa, for it is the very language flattery

* Prescott says: “Although a draft of the treaty had been prepared in the latter part of the preceding year it was not ratified till 1571 but La Fuente (vol. 7, p. 263) mentions two distinct treaties, one made in 1570, the other in 1571.”

would use in addressing a youthful sovereign; but as Selim, brought up in the seraglio, although fully imbued with the thirst of conquest, was not possessed of the warlike spirit which had prompted his ancestors to lead their armies in battle, and was so addicted to the wine cup withal, notwithstanding its prohibition by the law of Mohammed, as to have been nick named, by his subjects, “the wine bibber,” and “the inebriate,” we cannot but think, with Hammer, that the wines of Cyprus acted as a powerful stimulant to the ambition of the young Sultan; and we are not, therefore, disposed to pass over in silence the remarkable tale told by him in his history of the Ottoman Empire, of the influence exercised by a certain Joseph Nassay in bringing about the war of Cyprus and the events consequent thereon, which is, in substance, as follows:

“During the lifetime of his father, Selim conceived a great friendship for a Jew named Joseph Nassay, a pretended convert to Mohammedanism, who was in the habit of making him rich presents of wine and money, thus giving the young prince a taste for the ducats of Venice and the wines of Cyprus; and one day, when the two boon companions had indulged for many hours in the pleasures of the table, Selim rose, staggering to his feet, and holding up his glass to the light exclaimed: ‘By the great Prophet, when I come to the kingdom, I will take possession of the island which produces this rare nectar; and you, Nassay, shall be the governor of the island and have charge of its vineyards.’”

The acquisition of Cyprus, then—from whatever cause—being now resolved upon, it was not difficult for a government which maintained that wherever a mosque had once been erected there the standard of Mohammed should fly forever, to trump up a claim to that island which had formerly been in the hands of the Sicilians. Besides, although the Ottoman Empire was at peace with the republic, it had long been held as a maximum with the former that no treaty of peace should be considered as binding upon its government whose rupture would enlarge the bounds of Islamism and redound to the glory of the Sultan. In honor of the prophet, too, a magnificent temple was in process of erection at Adrianopolis, to which the revenues of Cyprus were to be appropriated. So the demand for the cession of the island to Turkey was made, as we have seen, and great was the rejoicing in Constantinople at its indignant rejection by the Venetians; for the Turks of that period were a nation of military fanatics, delighting in nothing but war, and especially in a war with those, of whatever nation they might be, who inscribed on their banners the sacred emblem of the crucifixion.

A force of fifty thousand infantry and artillery, under the command of Mustafa, was soon landed in Cyprus and laid siege to Nicosia, its capital, striking terror within its walls; a squadron of Turkish infantry scouring the roads in all directions, spread havoc and desolation through the country, far and wide; while a fleet one hundred and eighty galleys, whose admiral was the Bashaw Piali, one of the instigators of this war, entirely encircled the island, cutting off all hope of succor from without. Nicosia fell, after an obstinate resistance, on the 13th of September, 1570, and in August of the following year Famagusta capitulated, after a protracted siege, during which the most heroic valor was displayed on both sides; for it had withstood six general assaults and buried fifty thousand Turks

beneath the ruins of its levelled walls, while of the Christian garrison within it one half had perished, either by famine or the sword.

The accounts given us of the cruelty of Mustafa after the reduction of Famagusta toward those officers who had stood foremost in its defence would indeed be incredible were they not corroborated by numberless authorities whose evidence is indisputable. The *Seraskier*, seems, had expressed a wish to become personally acquainted with these gallant men, and sent them a message to this effect, adding that he should feel complimented if they would make him a call of friendship. To this kindly summons Marco Antonio Bragadino, the former military governor of the city, General Biglioni, Colonel Martinego, and a young artillery officer, named Quirini, at once responded by making their appearance at the Turkish headquarters dressed in full uniform and wearing their swords which they had been permitted, as a special mark of honor, to retain. Mustafa received his visitors graciously, and courteously asked them to be seated by his side. Soon, however, a dispute arose between him and Bragadino, in relation to one of the articles of capitulation which Bragadino accused him of being about to break. "Wretch!" cried the enraged Turk springing hastily to his feet, "have you forgotten that I am the conqueror and you the conquered? A slave must learn to be respectful to his master!" As he spoke he made a sign to his guards and almost simultaneously three naked scimitars flashed before the eyes of the astounded governor, and three Christian heads rolled upon the rich carpet at his feet. Then, with a cynical smile upon his sallow face, Mustafa bade him look upon the quivering trunks of his comrades, and to rest assured that theirs was a happy fate in comparison with that which awaited him. Accordingly Bragadino's nose and ears were cut off, and in this pitiable condition he was obliged for ten days to labor like a beast of burden in carrying earth to one of the bastions of the surrendered city, which the Turks were already engaged in repairing. While thus employed each time that he passed Mustafa, who took pains to put himself in his way, he was forced to bow his head until his lips touched the ground. Finally, after being tortured in various other ways, he was lashed to the slaves' whipping post and flayed alive. His skin was then stuffed with straw (a) and carried in derision through the streets of Famagusta and the camp, under a red umbrella, which among the Turks is symbol of power and dignity while, his head severed from his body, and placed in a box with the heads of Biglioni, Martinego, and Quirini, was sent as a present to the Sultan.

A tablet in the church of St. John and St. Paul (b) at Venice commemorates the virtues, the heroic bravery, and the sad fate of the Christian warriors, of which many a tear has been shed by their tender-hearted countrymen. But the deep damnation of their taking off will cling to the memory of Mustafa, and awaken a feeling of detestation for his character in every gene-

(a) Que su piel, rollena de hono, fuera paseada por el campo en el estado bajo el mismo quitao en carnajo que habia llevado estando que se presento a Mustafa, etc. etc. La Fuente, p. 273. Pelle que carnifices madero detrasissent, cam paleis stramineque repaletam, e.c., etc., Con-tarant (Latin translated of Stefano).

(b) San Giovanni Paolo. Here also is the urn of the heroic Marc Antonio Bragadino, the champion and martyr of Cyprus, cut along his skin ransomed by his family at enormous cost from the Moslem. Flager, Vol. I., p. 140; La Fuente, p. 272.

rous breast whether of Christian or of Moslem, until the time shall be no more; for even the false law which taught him to make war against all those who were accounted enemies of the prophet, yet bade him "be merciful to the suppliant and the vanquished."

With the taking of Famagusta the Turks remained masters of Cyprus. This enabled the Porte to give its undivided attention to the fitting out of a great fleet, which, as soon as it was fully equipped in every particular, sailed from the Golden Horn in quest of that of the Holy League, now gathering reinforcements from all directions, and preparing, under the invincible Don Juan of Austria, to bring the infidel to a decisive action.

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

SECOND ARTICLE.

DON JUAN left Barcelona for Messina, which had been assigned as the rendezvous of the Christian forces, on the 20th of July, 1571, and on the 9th of August put into Naples, where Cardinal ranvello presented to him the great banner blessed by the Pope, which, as generalissimo of the League, he was to hoist at the masthead of his royal galley. The presentation took place in the chapel of the Franciscan convent of Santa Chiara, amid a brilliant concourse of knights and nobles as had ever been gathered together. "It was a striking scene," says Prescott, "pregnant with matter for meditation to those who gazed on it. For what could be more striking than the contrast afforded by these two individuals; the one in the morning of life, his eye kindling with hope and generous ambition as he looked into the future, and prepared to tread the path of glory under auspices as bright as ever attended any mortal; the other, drawing near to the evening of his day, looking to the past rather than the future, with pale and thoughtful brow, as of one who after many a toilsome day and sleepless night had achieved the proud eminence for which his companion was pining—and had found it barren."

Sailing from Naples on the 21st of August, Don Juan reached Messina on the 25th, the papal and Venetian fleets anxiously awaiting him. The former, although it consisted of but eighteen vessels, was in admirable order, and gave promise of good service on the day of battle, but the latter presented a slovenly appearance, indicative of want of discipline, and greatly disappointed the expectations Don Juan had formed of the armaments of the ancient queen of the Adriatic. His disgust may be gathered from a letter written by him on 30th of Aug. to Don Garcia de Toledo, former viceroy of Sicily, in which, after speaking of various matters and asking Don Garcia's advice in relation to some of them, he says: "I must add that the Venetians are badly fitted and equipped, and worse than all, there is no order or discipline among them, every captain of a galley doing just what pleases him best; a nice condition of things truly, when one reflects that it is in their cause we are about to do battle." Finding in addition, to their other defects, that the Venetian vessels were poorly manned, Don Juan incorporated with their crews several battalions of Spanish infantry, a measure which gave great offence to Veniero, the Venetian admiral, and laid the foundation for a serious difficulty that afterward occurred between him and Don Juan, which, but for the intercession of Colonna, the Pope's

admiral, might have been productive of evil consequences to the Venetian. By the 5th of September, the various contingents of the powers engaging in this new crusade against the Mussulmans had arrived and taken their places in the divisions to which they were assigned, and Olescalco, the Pope's legate, in the name of His Holiness, conferred upon all the Christian warriors special blessings and disquisitions, conceding to them the same favours and indulgences as had been conceded former times to the defenders of the Holy Sepulchre. Officers, soldiers and sailors now confessed and received absolution, and the great fleet, lightened of its sins, prepared to take its leave. Owing to bad weather, it did not get away from Messina until the sixteenth of the month. Olescalco watched it from one of the balconies of the convent where he was lodging, till the last sail disappeared below the eastern horizon, when he hastened to Rome to give information of its departure to his master, who was anxiously and impatiently awaiting the tidings.

Reaching Cosfou on the twenty sixth of September, the confederates remained there two days, and on the twenty eighth again put to sea bound to Cephalonia, where they anchored on the first of Oct. Here news reached them of the fall of Famagusta and of the horrible atrocities committed by Mustafa, and bitter were the imprecations heaped upon the *Seraskier's* head by the whole Christian host, but most especially by the Venetians, who made many a solemn vow to avenge their slaughtered countrymen. About daybreak on the morning of the seventh, Don Juan got under way, and about sunrise as the van of the allied forces, led by the Geroese Admiral Andrea Doria, was rounding the islands of Curjolare, at the mouth of the Gulf of Lepanto, it suddenly came in sight of the Turkish fleet standing toward it, and signalled its approach to Don Juan, who at once ordered a gun to be fired from his flagship, an announcement to the Christians of the proximity of the foe, and of the determination of their youthful admiral to bring him to action.

The sacred banner of the League was now given to the breeze and forthwith confronted by that of the Prophet, waving above the flagship of the Bashaw Ali, the Turkish Grand Admiral; and both commander-in-chief began actively to marshal their forces for the coming engagement.

While this was going on, some of the division commanders, on both sides, endeavored to dissuade their leaders from giving battle. On part of the Turks it was urged not unwisely, that the conquest of Cyprus just completed, should not now be left to the hazard of an hour. "The allies," they urged, "have here assembled the most powerful Christian fleet that has ever been seen on the water of the Mediterranean. If left to themselves they will quarrel and separate, as on former occasions, and may then safely be attacked in detail." But Ali was young and ambitious of fame; and although, it is said, his countenance fell when he beheld the whole extent of the Christian fleet, which he had been led to believe much inferior to his own, yet he masked his fears—if, indeed, he had any—under a forced smile, and cried, with real or affected cheerfulness: "On commanders of the Faithful, this night we shall either have conquered the unbelievers, or be supping with the *houris* in Paradise! To God we belong, to God we must return!—what matters it?"

On the other hand Don Juan who had the good sense to see that it was no longer possible for either party to avoid an engagement, addressed his would be advisors in a few pithy sentences: "Repair to your vessels, gentlemen," said he, "and encourage all under you to fight courageously. The enemy is in our front and a narrow sea behind! We have, therefore, neither the time nor the place, now, for further deliberation. Then observing that the upper parts of the beaks of his galleys, which projected far above and beyond their prows and served for ornament rather than for use, interfered with the full sweep of his artillery he directed that they should be sawed off, and at the same time, ordered the trumpets of the whole fleet to sound the call to quarters.

In truth, God willed that this fearful battle should be fought; and each chief was impelled to it not less mysteriously it would appear—for each was led to seek for the other by false reports of his adversary's strength and condition—than was Alaiic, to the capture and sack of Rome by that weird voice which, he averred, ever whispered in his ear: "Go and destroy the capital of the Cæsars!"

The forces of the combatants are so variously given that it is difficult to form a correct estimate of them. The Turks seem to have had about two hundred and seventy vessels, the Christian some thirty less, but this disparity of numbers, the latter more than made up by the greater size of six of their ships, called *gallasses*, which not only carried guns on their poops and fore-castles, as did the galleys, but also *in broadside*. This rendered them extremely formidable; and they no doubt contributed mainly to the defeat of the Turks, a fact which the majority of Spanish historians, in their too evident desire to exalt national and individual prowess, have studiously ignored.

In *personnel*, the Turks were numerically the superiors, their force being nowhere stated at less than one hundred thousand men, while that of the Christians was but little over eighty thousand. But it was a great element of weakness with the former that their vessels were impelled by Christian captives chained to the oar, enfeebled by scant diet and not only dispirited but doubtless made sullen and refractory by blows and other abuse; and although Ali, with the generosity natural to him—for even his enemies speak of him as a man of humane disposition and of true greatness of soul—promised them their liberty if he should prove to be the victor in the fight, thus "inspiring them with a momentary enthusiasm for his cause;" yet it would have been strange if sundry misgivings had not possessed him as his eye glanced upon the opposing galleys, rowed chiefly, as he well knew, by men in the vigor of health and manhood, who had been taught from their infancy to abhor all the various followers of the Prophet who were here gathered together under the blood stained flag of Stamboul. And to some ill defined foreboding of evil may surely be ascribed the shade of sadness which is said to have rested on his face during the whole time that he was resolutely preparing for action, even while he smiled.

(To be continued.)

A Portsmouth (England) correspondent to the *Broad Arrow* writes: "It is now the practice in Stokes Bay, just outside the harbour, to explode the torpedoes once or twice a week in about twenty fathoms of water. The fish, from a smelt to bass, come to the surface and are easily captured

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the bold and expressions of opinion in communications to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

ANNUAL DRILL AT LEAMINGTON.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—“Better late than never,” is an old and a time-honored adage, and has suited the conscience of many a procrastinator of precious time. Knowing, sir, full well that military men are supposed to be prompt in their actions, and ever on the alert, I have nothing to offer in extenuation of my procrastination, save the above adage, “better late than never.”

The Leamington Infantry Company under the command of Capt. J. R. Wilkinson, completed their Annual Drill for 1873-74, August 16th, here, at company head quarters. As usual the company mustered strong; three officers, fifty noncommissioned officers and men; total fifty-three. This year the company did not go into camp, but were billeted on the town. Parties, guards, &c. were established in accordance with General Orders, and the Rules and Regulations for the Active Force strictly adhered to, and discipline rigidly enforced, and, I am pleased to report, cheerfully carried out by all concerned. The company made rapid progress in squad, company and skirmishing drill, also in the manual, platoon, and bayonet exercises, under their instructor, Capt. Wilkinson. Forty rounds of ball ammunition was fired by each member at 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards. The average shooting was excellent indeed. The best shot in the company this year was Lance Corporal A. Scratch, 112 points, total score, wind very strong across the range at 500 and 600 yards. Before the completion of the time, the Brigade Major, Lt. Col. Moffat, arrived and minutely inspected the arms, accoutrements and clothing of the men, all of which he found to be in the most satisfactory condition. Captain Wilkinson then took command, and exercised the company as follows: Parading company, manual, platoon and bayonet exercise, also a great number of company movements. The company was then ordered to skirmish, right half company extending, left half in support, and alternately relieving each other. Changing front on the right, left and centre files, advancing firing and retiring, inclining to a flank, forming rallying squares and groups of fours and other movements.

At the conclusion of the inspection the gallant Colonel addressed Capt. Wilkinson, the officers and men, complimenting them in the most flattering terms. He remarked that he was highly pleased with the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the men, all which he found in excellent condition, also with the clean and soldierly bearing of the men and the splendid manner in which they had performed their drill. He further re-

marked that it afforded him great pleasure to receive (as he had done on arriving), the most flattering reports from the citizens, of the excellent and gentlemanly conduct of the company throughout the time of their stay in town.

The above pleasing state of things is easily accounted for, Sir, the officers take a deep interest in the company, and none but men of good character are admitted to the ranks. The muster roll is full and composed of as fine a body of young men as can be found in the country. Organised at the time of the memorable Trent affair, it has been maintained and kept up to full strength, and always efficient. The company attended Divine Service on the Sabbath of their stay in town, at the M. C. Church, by request, and was appropriately addressed by Rev. Mr. Malcolm.

Before the completion of the drill the District Paymaster, Major Leys, arrived and handed over to the Captain the drill pay, and in addition the County grant of \$4.00 per man. The company was then inspected and payed off in full, all being highly pleased with their annual drill and all concerned. Before separating three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, also for Captain Wilkinson, Lieut. Leyand, Ens. Davidson.

J. R. W.

REPAIR OF GUNS AT FOREIGN STATIONS.—In order to avoid the delay and extra expense involved in bringing home guns from distant foreign stations to England for slight repairs, an arrangement has been made for having such repairs executed at stations selected for the purpose in distant places. Two factories have up to the present been established—one at Esquimaut, Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, and the other at Hong Kong for the fleet in the China Seas, both of which are to be available for the repairs required by guns in the neighbouring British possessions. Naval engineers instructed at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich have gone out to superintend the work at those stations, and a number of naval artificers have also gone through a course at Woolwich, and have been supplied with the requisite stores and tools, so as to render them competent to revert and otherwise repair to a certain extent any gun in the Service, from the Abyssinian 7-pounder up to the thirty-five ton Woolwich Infant.

By a Majority of sixty-six the French Assembly has endorsed the Republic and installed McMahon as president for seven years. This action will probably bring the question of Government to an issue. The excitement in the Capital is said to be intense.

Under threat of bombardment by the German fleet, the Carthagenians insurgents have refunded 25,000 pesetas extorted from German subjects in that city.

A VISIT TO CARTAGENA.

REPORT OF LIEUT. JOHN C. SOLEY, IN OBE-
DIENCE TO CIRCULAR ORDER NO. 2.

EUROPEAN STATION.
U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH.
BARCELONA, SPAIN, Sep. 10, 1873.

On the 21st of August I visited the city of Cartagena with a view of ascertaining the numbers and condition of the defenders of the city and the general state of the defences. Accordingly I presented myself at the office of the junta of public safety, and was politely received by one of its members. On my informing him that I desired to visit the walls, the requisite permission was granted, and a cavalry officer was detailed to accompany me.

We proceeded without delay to the walls, and found ourselves on the front, facing the harbor. This consisted of a series of lunettes, connected by long curtains, with very thick and high walls, built of brick and faced with stone. On this front were about twenty six-inch, smooth-bore, cast iron guns, which commanded the inner harbor and the entrance through the breakwater. These guns were mounted on barbettes, on old-fashioned wooden four truck carriages. There were about ten more guns of the same class lying on the ground, and a few small mortars at intervals.

Continuing our walk, we found the defenses in good condition, but no more guns for some distance, the south east bastion and the walls on either side of it being protected by the village of Santa Lucia and some earth-works, distant about 400 yards.

The troops were almost entirely stationed on the north and east fronts, and the guns there were generally in much better order. We found here generally six-inch guns and eight inch guns of cast iron, rifled with three grooves, using the Palliser studded shell. The guns were very old, some bearing the date of 1787.

There was a large stone citadel a little in rear of the northeast bastion, which mounted several guns of the same class.

The walls of the city are about sixty feet high and about thirty feet thick, and mount in all about 200 guns.

Without the city the country is level for a considerable distance, and there is no ground that would afford any natural cover within 1,500 yards of the walls. It has a gentle slope towards the city and all movements that take place are easily seen.

The troops were generally ill-clad pre- sents, without uniform, except the prevailing red cap, and in most cases were either very old men or youths who had evidently had very little military training. Their arms were almost invariably old fashioned smooth-bore muskets, and their equipments were so scanty that in many cases they stuck pieces of bread or potatoes on the ends of their bayonets to keep them from sticking into their legs. A few were armed with Remington rifles. There was apparently very little discipline, though those in authority were many.

The gate which opens on the Murcia road was protected by a strong stockade lined with sand bags, and an abatis in front, while the road was commanded by the guns on the wall, which were five or six in number and of the same calibre—six inch rifled. I happened to be present while they were serving the guns in this battery. There were no officers present, so far as I could judge, but each assisted in working the gun, and in sighting it. They seemed to have no idea of elevation, never moving the quoin, and the lateral train was obtained by means

of handspikes, and each one took a look along the top of the gun to make certain that it was correctly laid; the sights on the gun were disregarded entirely. The practice was only tolerable, and as far as I could see, there was no cause for firing, unless it was the destruction of a few houses which were unoccupied, as I found out after wards.

While I was on the walls I saw a flock of about 200 sheep driven into the city without any attempt being made to prevent it, and my guide informed that they had in the city sufficient provisions and ammunition to last for three years.

The number of soldiers in the city he gave as 8,000, but I am inclined to doubt the correctness of his statement.

The streets were entirely deserted and the houses all closed, the majority of the inhabitants having fled to the country, leaving none in the city but the lowest class. Order was maintained in the city, and I was informed that cases of robbery were rare occurrence. The convicts were used for work on the walls, moving guns, etc., with the near prospect of being liberated. I noticed among the troops many men in the uniform of privates in the line regiments of infantry, and many others in the naval uniform. The republican flag of Spain floated over the forts and bastions, but the red flag was hoisted on the building where the Junta held their sessions.

In addition to the immediate defenses of the city, there was several forts overlooking the entrance of the harbor, and on eminence on the land side. As they were much alike in their character and armament, I only visited one.

Fort St. Julian is situated on a high hill on the eastern side of the entrance to the harbor, and protects the city both by land and sea. The position is a very strong one, being exactly on the summit, about 1,600 feet above the sea, and commanding the whole country around it.

It is built of stone, very carefully, and is not yet completed. It is approached by a stone causeway, which winds up the hill, and is covered by a fire of the fort. The fort is a square, with three bastions and a tambour on one side, which flanks the ditch, with a round citadel inside.

It was manned by about 100 men, the lowest rabble, with a slight sprinkling of soldiers. The armament consisted of one six inch rifled gun, one 24-pounder, smooth-bore, two 12-pounder Krupp field pieces, and three three inch rifled bronze guns. There is a fine well in the citadel, and with plenty of provisions it might stand a long siege.

The following day I left the village of Escobredas to visit the lines of the besieging forces. After a drive of about ten miles, over a wretched road, I succeeded in finding the headquarters of General Campos, who commands the Spanish troops sent to invest Cartagena.

The General is a very pleasant, genial man, who has seen a good deal of service in Cuba, on the Staff of Count Valmaseda. He received me most affably, and on my explaining the object of my visit, he gave his consent immediately, and sent out one of his staff to accompany me to the lines. The troops consist of carbiners and infantry of the line, and a battery of horse artillery of fourteen 12-pounder Krupp field pieces, about 3,000 men altogether. They were disposed in two lines. The first line, about five miles from the city, was composed of carbiners and light artillery, billeted in the different country houses, which had been

abandoned by the inhabitants. The first lines were nearly five miles long, and consequently the troops were much spread out. The men seemed to be well fed and dressed; the carbiners were armed with Remingtons and the infantry with the breech-loading rifles, much like our Springfield gun. The second line was more compact and distant about a mile from the first line. There seemed to be plenty of ammunition and other necessities and the troops impressed me favorably. On returning to headquarters I was joined by the general, who accompanied me to La Palma, a village about three miles back, where his reserves were stationed, and also his siege train. The reserves were composed of Guardia Civil, to the number of about 1,000 and they were a splendid body, deserving great praise for their appearance and soldierly bearing. They are the finest troops that I have seen in Spain. The siege train consisted of two 7 inch rifled guns, and seven 8 inch mortars. The supplies of ammunition were all near the village, and seemed to be abundant. The greatest difficulty, as the general told me himself, was the dearth of educated artillery officers, as they all resigned some time before, their places had been filled with non commissioned officers. I owe General Campos thanks for his kindness and attention, and praise for the serviceable appearance of his little army.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

RIFLE MATCH FOR SCOTT'S MEDAL.

The rifle match for possession of Scott's medal, was fired on Saturday at the Clover Point, and at the Brunette butts, N. W.: ranges two, four, six and eight hundred yards—five rounds each. Gunner Odin, of the New Westminster corps, has taken it with forty nine points—one point ahead of Butler, of the Victoria Volunteers, and who won it last year. As in the case of the cups, the medal must also be won by the same person in two consecutive contests. Following is the Victoria score:—

	Yds.	200.	400.	600.	800.	Total
J. Wilson	14	12	11	6	43	
R. Homfray	13	9	5	0	27	
H. Soar	15	8	13	3	39	
Butler	16	13	13	6	48	
Capt. Roscoe	13	15	8	5	41	
Mallandaine	10	7	0	0	17	

— Victoria Standard B. C.

After trial of a great number of new models of fire arms for the French army all have been rejected but two—the one invented by a captain of artillery, Gras, and the other by M. Beaumont, who is the inventor of the infantry rifle of the army of Holland. To these two arms the choice is now narrowed, and a large number of each system for the final or definitive trial between them are to be made so that the test may be thorough. Both systems are based upon capacity for transformation of the Chassepot with the creation of a new gun. The advantages in both systems, whether of the new or the transformed piece, are: 1. The use of the metallic cartridge. 2. The addition of an automatic extractor. 3. The shortening of time in loading. 4. Increase of initial velocity and of range.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1873.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

The two following articles from *Broad Arrow* of the 18th October, are suggestive of serious consideration respecting the prospects of the British Army and its future relation to the British Empire. It is evident enough that the portrait so skilfully sketched with pen and ink is that of the British officer as he existed, not as **CARDWELL'S** Reform Bill has made him; that, as we always maintained we had nothing to learn from the French or Prussian at their best days; that English troops officered by the sons of the English aristocracy won greater victories than *Sadowa* or *Sedan* when the House of Hohenzollern could claim no higher title than Elector of Brandenburg, and did not lead the army in strategy or tactics, and that in no sense either as officers or soldiers have the Prussians ever showed themselves superior to the English; that in reality the

British Army has had nothing to learn from them, and that while strategy in the Art of War is governed by arbitrary rules and principles, to which there can be no exception, tactics, major and minor, must be adapted to national peculiarities and temperaments, and therefore the discipline of the British Army is, has been, and always will be, distinct from that of any other as long as Great Britain maintains her national existence.

In the very article alluded to there is ample proof of this: what power could hold together a lot of British troops commanded by a parcel of schoolmasters or pedagogues with the musty smell of universities about them? The difficulty now found in recruiting a *local force* (what the Whigs have made of the once gallant British Army) notoriously arises from these causes: First, the average Britons will not serve under his equal, he must be led by one of superior social rank which his own language so graphically describes as a *gentleman* and which *Broad Arrow* shews neither Prussian or French officer to be; secondly, in joining the army he means to serve for life. Our contemporary must know that true-born Englishmen are not naturally adapted to what they call *jack's of all trades*, each man has his speciality, and it is that natural characteristic which mainly makes the race law-abiding, social and self-helped; therefore, when he becomes a soldier he means to remain so for the rest of his life, he learns his duty and will do it, does not need that higher education about which our contemporary is so very enthusiastic, knows his place and will keep it, and can always, drunk or sober, be depended on to obey orders.

CARDWELL'S Army Reform Bill has altered all this: it makes the soldier careless; he is not to continue in the ranks beyond a few years, and consequently none but the most reckless as well as shiftless of the population will serve with the colours.

In the next and last place, the soldier has been deliberately defrauded of the pension for which he had a right to look to the State, the defence and preservation of whose dearest and vital interests he undertook to defend at the risk of his life and the loss of his health, for the purpose of affording patronage to a miserable faction of doctrinaires, who by aid of a subsidised press and the eloquence of a visionary enthusiast, who was "everything by turns and nothing long," have succeeded in flattering the vanity of the rabble while pandering to the shopkeepers by ostensibly reducing taxation at the expenses of the service of the State the interests of the Empire and the pockets of the soldier and seaman.

It is little wonder then, that with such a Government the British Army is nearly a force upon paper, or that our contemporary is noticing some interesting statistics concern-

ing the depredations of Tigers in India should be reduced to the necessity of putting his second article under the caption of *tigers and staff colonels* as the cause of embarrassment to the Government, a more appropriate heading would have been *Tigers and the Whig Radicals*. However, the article is suggestive of the difficulty of finding dashing officers in the Indian Army to put down those pests, and as that has been the consequence of Whig Radical rule, would it not be as well to send out a few of the pure patriots themselves to eradicate the evil? What would our contemporary say to the proposition of shipping Messrs **AYRTON** and **BAXTER** as tiger hunters to Hindostan, the first with an unlimited number of shirk-harrys to bully, while the latter might try the power of his famous *mixture* in smothering them in their dens or smoking them out!

The question now arises as to what shape the Imperial Army will eventually take; and we believe it will sink to the level of a mere local force, similar in every respect to our own military organization, based on the well known principle that every man owes to the State the duty of military service; that each dependency of the Empire will maintain its own powers and be always ready to supply a contingent for Imperial service. The sooner therefore, the people of Great Britain recognizes this fact the better, as it will force British Statesmen to the consideration of the necessary measures for the consolidation of the Empire, instead of indulging in mischievous theories for its dismemberment. The following are the articles referred to:—

"It used to be said, and with perfect propriety, judging from a military point of view, that no man under the rank of sergeant-major had a right to think. Things are changed now, and we claim for the last-joined the right to think as freely not only as his sergeant-major but as the colonel himself, the soldier is no longer a mere machine, officered by men in their degree with as little privilege of thought, beyond the limits of the red book, as himself. Officers are now not only allowed to think, but forced to think; and if a man cannot think, and think to some purpose, not only as ordinary thinkers think, with deliberation, but in a flash of prompt deliberation, then he is no good as a British officer.

"But a thinking officer in command without a thinking man to be commanded would be like a first-rate sportsman shooting over a setter who can only down charge at the sound of a gun, or drop at the rise of the hand, or come to heel with a back wave of the palm, but whose nose inhales no scent, who can neither range nor road, as only intelligent and well trained setters can, and who will stand at a scarecrow and back a crouching sheep-dog. A thinking sportsman wants no unthinking companion of his sport; he hates a thinking mongrel, always giving tongue or chasing a rabbit or a fowl, but he glories in the splendid animal with perfection of intelligence and high moral and physical training, and he would no more exchange his affectionate companion Countess—who never misses a bird or makes a false point—for the well drilled machine

which sticks to his keeper, than a British officer of the present day would exchange a well-trained, thinking Tommy Atkins for the neglected and mentally iron-bound private of the old *regime*.

"But those who used to think, having passed through no thought drill, mostly thought wrong, and, for the matter of that, those who think now take little heed of whether their thoughts are worth thinking, not to say worth expressing, either for their own benefit or that of the rest of the world. Bill Smith, who took the shilling last week to get away from that ugly pheasant affair, may think he could make as many points at 800 yards as Tom Hythe of the quick eye and sure trigger, but what is his thought worth? If he air his silly conceit in the barrack room to night, will he not be bonneted to a certainty, and taught by his comrades in a rough-and-ready way to think as he ought to think, and not bother others with what he thinks? Again, if a sergeant major thinks he ought to evade a young officer to escape the necessity of a salute, does not every lance corporal grin at the weakness? Every one can see the folly of this line of thought; but it is not every one who can see that the remedy lies not in repressing silly and ignorant thought, but in drilling and training, and thus converting its rude matter into due form.

"Nor will the drilling and training be effected on the ignorant martinet principles which were fitted only to the old state of things, and which are merely the development of unintelligent power in command. The soldier must and will be a thinking being, and we will add the officer must and shall be. In Prussia the private soldier is educated and intelligent beyond what we can expect in the English Army for many a long day after school boards have commenced their work; but then, on the other hand, while the thoughtful Prussian wisely submits for a time to the most harsh of harsh discipline, the Prussian officer, far, far behind his English brother, has everything to learn regarding English tact which is the peculiarity of well bred English gentlemen in all their relations of life, and which is the special attribute of the great majority of English officers of the present day. It is well we should be able to reflect on some quality on which the nation can only rely against the vaunted superiority of Prussia, and here we have it. The English officer as a rule from his childhood, has been trained in scenes where wealth and position have duties, and discharge them, and not only among books and professors in a course of hard mental and bodily gymnastics. In Prussia the officer is highly trained, values and enforces his superiority, and the result is, as of old, a machine exact and unvarying, whose highest value is at the time when it comes from the maker, in fact, a wooden thing, analogous to the old English system of "no thinking."

"If we turn to France we have no less cause for congratulation on our prospect of training our own thinking soldier to better advantage than the Frenchman. The genial tact of the best class of English officers is as wanting west of Lorraine as east of the Rhine. Promotion from the ranks in England raises but a few, and those the flower of our army, to a commission, but in France it is otherwise, where men born with the curse of a grocer's shop in their souls are the rule rather than the exception, and as a practical result the gulf between the officer and the private, for any good purpose, is greater than in Prussia. Mons. le Colonel Martinet but repays to poor Jeannot, in his

turn, the harsh sergeant-majorship with which he in his day had his round shoulders screwed and twisted till they became fitted for French epaulettes, and although there is a leaven of officers from the Polytechnique and St. Cyr, the latter are but of the same type as their Prussian antagonists, with the same good qualities and the same faults, and, above all, lacking in that special qualification for intelligent command of intelligent men, on the presence of which in our own officers we can congratulate all ranks of the British Army, and above all, the nation at large.

It remains, therefore, only for us to say that while the British private must in future be allowed to think he must be taught to think, and receive prompt punishment from the public opinion (mark that, ye martinets!) of his comrades as well as from the discipline of his superiors when he thinks wrong, and his wrong thoughts develop into a damage to others. On the other hand, the feeling of every man, every club, and every English family with members in the Service, must be brought to bear against the remains of that cowardly, irritating, and damaging tyranny in some regiments, which is due only to the commander lacking the highest quality of a leader of men, the general tact of an English gentleman."

"What with the tigers and the Indian Staff Corps colonels, the Government of India appears to have its hands pretty full. It would seem that as many difficulties present themselves in the way of killing off the tigers as there are in conveniently disposing of the "unhappy plethora of field officers" of which so much has been heard of late years. It is evident that neither the tigers nor the colonels are easy to be got rid of, and judging from the recently issued official statement of the condition of our Eastern Empire, the tiger question bids fair to become a very formidable one. In those places where the margin of great jungle wastes is broken in upon by patches of cultivation, there especially are the tigers most given to man eating. One day the royal beast makes his dinner off the peasant working in the field. Another day it is some poor woman who has to go a few hundred yards outside the village wall to fetch water for domestic purposes, who is seized and carried off. "A single tigress caused the destruction of thirteen villages, and two hundred and fifty-six square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation." When all the people of the particular village to which the tiger has taken a fancy are either eaten up or frightened away, like a highwayman of old, he takes to the road. "Wild beasts frequently obstruct the Government survey parties. In 1869 one tigress killed 127 people and stopped a public road for many weeks." We are informed that "man eating tigers are causing great loss of life along the whole range of Nallai Mallia Forest. There are five of them. One is said to have destroyed 100 people." Writing from Nuydunka in 1869, a gentleman says one tigress in 1867-8-9 killed respectively 27, 34, and 47; total, 108 people. This same tigress killed a father, mother, and three children, and the week before it was shot it killed 7 people. "In Lower Bengal, in a period of six years, 13,401 were killed by wild beasts. In South Canara in July, 1867, forty human beings were killed by wild beasts." The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his reports, shows the following terrible returns of human beings killed by tigers:—In 1866 7, 372; 1867 8, 289; 1868 9, 285. Total for three years, 976. New to read of all

this destruction to human life is very sad—for we, of course suppose that the numbers are in every instance correctly given, and after careful examination by English officers. In such matters—as all who have been in the East are aware—the Hindoo loves the superlative, and when he knows somewhat of a matter regarding which very precise information is required, it is hard for him to set bounds to his imagination. But taking the numbers killed as correct—and we have no reason, seeing the return where it to suppose otherwise—we should have been glad to know whether this loss of life has been on the increase during the last few years to which the reporters refer, and if so, to have had such increase reasonably accounted for. It is stated there are "difficulties" in the way of killing off these tigers, and some of the difficulties named, strike us as rather strange ones. First, the superstition of the natives, who regard the man-eating tiger as a kind of incarnate and spiteful divinity, whom it is dangerous to offend. This may be the case in some parts of India, but it is not universally so. Man eating tigers are usually cunning cowardly animals, and are more or less difficult to get at in consequence. But when the native shikarry or sportsman makes up his mind to go and attack the animal that he knows is lying in wait somewhere or other to eat him, he certainly will take a shot at him if he gets a chance, and so now and then manages to give a good account of the foe. Secondly, "The failure of Government rewards." If this means that the Government rewards are not sufficient to tempt the natives of India to go forth and kill the tigers it would surely only be right, if only on the humble ground of humanity, to increase the reward and so diminish the number of victims. In this matter, having regard to the slaughter of our dusky fellow-subjects, the tigers seem as much deserving of attention as the Ashantees, against whom an expedition is now being organised. Thirdly, "the desire of a few in India actually to preserve tigers as game to be shot at with a rifle as a matter of sport." As regards the last "difficulty," it must affect the question in a very small degree. If tigers are wanted as a matter of sport by a few, 'tis a pity that it is only by a few that they are wanted. Judging by the extracts we have given, it would seem quite superfluous preserving these animals, as there appears to be more already than there are sportsmen forthcoming to shoot them, so that if "preserved" anywhere, it can only be to a very small extent, and by some enthusiastic monomaniac. One of the real difficulties is that, as compared to former days, there are few Englishmen in India who care to devote themselves to tiger shooting. The ease with which a run home can now be accomplished, or a fitting to some cool mountain retreat and its various social attractions, is giving the tigers an unwonted rest, and that they increase and multiply is not to be wondered at. Something must be done. We have Staff colonels, colonels with nothing to do, and tigers roaring at them to exert their prowess. Cannot the former have unlimited leave for a campaign against the latter? Tigers and Staff Corps colonels will be thus diminished in numbers, and those that remain will be among the more honored of their respective races."

The case of the *Virginus* leads to the consideration of what are international obligations in reality. Our readers will remember

that this notorious pirate, for that is her real character, was openly fitted out in the ports of the *United States* for the purpose of aiding the brigands who have kept the island of Cuba in a state of chronic insurrection for the last five years. And when it is known that the insurgents are mostly runaway slaves, that they are the miserable minority of the people, that their whole idea of Government is the right to tyrannise, murder and plunder for their own benefits and that the *United States* aforesaid have suffered all the filibustering ruffians styling themselves generals and colonels since the days of *CARRUTHERS* and *LOPEZ*, all wonder will cease at the so called excitement consequent on the capture of the pirate craft and her crew, and the subsequent execution of the majority.

We live in an age of sickly sentimentalism, the offspring of an over-refined civilization, favorable to the growth of the lowest ruffianism and the most outrageous assumptions. English and Yankee newspaper writers in their moans over the merited fate of the rascally Communists, murderers and incendiaries at *Satory*, and in the nonsense they waste about the victims of Cuban atrocity, forget that those fellows who justly perished at *Santiago de Cuba* had coolly plotted to carry death and destruction to Cuban families and to submit the lives and property of the people to the mercy of a set of thieves and savages; and in pursuance of that design they were caught, tried, and deservedly shot. Their fate has merited the indignation of the Yankee press which was aroused in order to enable the Washington Cabinet to acquire sufficient pretense for the forcible annexation of the long coveted island; and the pro-Yankee press of Great Britain, the *Daily News*, *Times*, and the organs of the Whig radicals, generally join in the cry trying to make England the cat's paw to hook the chestnuts out of the fire, the Yankee ape would not care to scorch its paws at.

The question as to what really are international obligations meets us at every incident in this transaction. Is a people, like the *United States*, to be permitted to allow their subjects or citizens to wage war, when and how they please? Is a club of ruffians at *New York* to be allowed to arm and equip expeditions for hostile purposes against a nation at peace with the people against whom this infamous conspiracy is formed, because it is or likely to be a good commercial speculation? And is the aforesaid people of the *United States* to claim that every facility should be given to the infamous pirate—that they are at liberty to claim her as a national vessel till she reaches within *three marine miles* of the coast of that country she is endeavouring to devastate—and then it will only be in the power of the people assailed? to punish her if they catch her within the aforesaid *three marine miles* of their coast. International law as we

take it, is founded on social law, and the institutions of no country recognized an organized system of murder and robbery. If the fact of a conspiracy to execute an illegal project is known, the conspirators will be arrested and punished no matter where they are found. But it may be answered this is a question of jurisdiction, and so it is, but the necessities of social order are rapidly limiting the area of immunity to wrong-doers founded on its differences of laws and governments; and we see no reason why it should be limited to a quibble worthy a Philadelphia lawyer in the case under consideration. The fact that the Government of the *United States* has avowedly put itself forward as the great patron of revolution, and the only army that recognized the right of insurrection, as well as the latest that reluctantly denied the right of asylum to murderers and thieves, explains the readiness into which such expeditions as that which has terminated so fatally for the crew of the *Virginus*, can be got up in any of her cities, the class of people that promote and embark in such cruises may be estimated from the objects, and society has a good riddance of them all.

As to the political aspect of the case—Spain—is in the throes of a revolutionary war. A republic, save the mask, holds *Madrid* and probably half the kingdom, a *King de Jure* likely to be a *King de facts*; holds the other half. Spain's difficulties are the *United States'* opportunities, but as the latter is already burthened with a fearful war debt, and has no navy worth speaking of she cannot grasp the island without the aid of Great Britain; hence the cry amongst the Radical press can be easily understood. A comparison of the naval strength of the two powers will at once shew what chance the Yankees have of grabbing Cuba without aid.

On the 1st July, 1873, the nominal navy of the *United States* numbered in ships and guns as follows:—

FIRST RATE.	Guns.
Colorado, screw	45
Franklin, screw	39
Minnesota, screw	45
Niagara, screw	12
Wabash, screw	45
SECOND RATE.	Guns.
Nevada, screw	23
Connecticut, screw	21
Florida, screw	23
Iowa, screw	23
Tennessee, screw	23
Antietam, screw	21
California, screw	21
Delaware, screw	21
Java, screw	21
New York, screw	21
Pennsylvania, screw	21
Susquehanna, screw	23
Langcaster, screw	22
Brooklyn, screw	20
Pensacola, screw	22
Hartford, screw	18
Richmond, screw	14
Congress, screw	16
Savern, screw	15
Worcester, screw	15

SECOND RATE—CON.	Guns.
Powhatan, paddle	17
Saranac, paddle	11
Alaska, screw	12
Benicia, screw	12
Omaha, screw	12
Plymouth, screw	12
Lackawanna, screw	10
Ticonderoga, screw	11
Canandaigua, screw	10
Monongahela, screw	11
Shenandoah, screw	11
THIRD RATE.	Guns.
Junata, screw	8
Ossipee, screw	8
Quinnobaug, screw	7
Swatara, screw	7
Galena, screw	7
Iroquois, screw	6
Kearsage, screw	6
Wachusett, screw	6
Mohican, screw	6
Tuscarora, screw	6
Wyoming, screw	6
Nantasket, screw	7
Narragansett, screw	5
Ashuelot, paddle	6
Monocacy, paddle	6
Kansas, screw	3
Nipsic, screw	3
Saco, screw	3
Nyack, screw	3
Shawmut, screw	3
Yantic, screw	3
Michigan, paddle	8
FOURTH RATE.	Guns.
Frolic, paddle	8
Gettysburg, paddle	1
Tallapoosa, paddle	—
Wasp, paddle	1
Palos, screw	6
SECOND RATE—SAILING.	Guns.
New Hampshire	15
New Orleans	—
Ohio	5
Vermont	16
Virginia	—
Constellation	10
Constitution	6
Independence	22
Idaho	7
Macedonia	16
Petomac	18
Sabine	86
Santee	49
Savannah	14
St. Lawrence	10
Vandalia	12
Mario	—
Portsmouth	15
Cayane	26
Jamestown	14
Saratoga	8
St. Louis	—
St. Mary's	16
Dale	8
Pawnee	2
FOURTH RATE.	Guns.
Guard	4
Onward	3
Relief	2
Supply	6

Being a total of 92 vessels of all classes and sizes, and with 1,219 guns, as various in their calibre as the vessels are in size, but all of antiquated or obsolete pattern, sixty-three are of iron and twenty-nine of wood. Of the iron vessels most are unserviceable, and the wooden are old, used principally as receiving or store ships. The whole force afloat amounts to 45 vessels distributed as follows:—

North Atlantic Squadron	9
South Atlantic Squadron	3
European Squadron	5
North Pacific Squadron	4
South Pacific Squadron	4
Asiatic Squadron	9
On the lakes	1
On special service	10

The naval force i. e. seamen and marines are totally insignificant and would not form a staff for native service.

The Spanish navy is thus subdivided:— Nine ironclads, carrying from 14 to 41 guns; wooden frigates, first class, 10, carrying from 26 to 51 guns; wooden frigates, second class, 26, carrying from 2 to 18 guns; wooden frigates, third class, 11, carrying from 2 to 10 guns, and gunboats, 7, carrying from 2 to 10 guns. The following vessels comprise the Spanish navy.

IRONCLADS.	Guns.
Numancia	34
Pecuan	40
Vittoria	23
Arapiles	30
Zuragon	31
Sagtito	13
Resolution	40
Donna Maria de Molina	18
Tornado	14

These vessels are from 9,000 to 11,000 tons, English, and from 800 to 1,000 horse power.

WOODEN FRIGATES.	Guns.
FIRST CLASS.	
Villa de Madrid	48
Almanza	48
Navaser de Tolosa	48
Gerona	48
Princessa de Asturias	51
Carmen	41
Sealtad	41
Concepcion	32
Bianca	38
Benenguela	26

SECOND CLASS.	
Isabella Secundo	14
Francisco de Asia	18
Isabella la Catolica	16
Andaluza	3
Guadiana	3
Huelva	3
Livona	3
Sigera	3
Favorita	3
Santa Filomena	2
Constancia	2
Valiente	2
Ammosa	2
Properidad	3
Isabel Francisc	2
Santa Teresa	2
Suenventura	2
Cavidao	2
Concordea	2
Edelana	2
Ceres	2
Diana	2
Simera	2
Vigilante	2
Alerta	2
Veaudito	3

THIRD CLASS	
Churruoa	5
Blasco de Garay	6
Colen	6
D. George Juan	10

THIRD CLASS—Con.

D. Antonia Ulloa	6
Pizaro	6
Hernan Cortez	6
Vasco Nunez	6
Leon	2
Vulcano	6
Lepanto	2

GUNBOATS.

Consuela	2
Vencendora	3
Narvaez	3
Santa Lucia	3
Africa	3
Vad Rus	3
Circe	3

making a total of 63 vessels carrying 902 heavy guns, manned by 10,000 marines and over 12,500 seamen.

One of these iron clads, the *Arapiles*, now under repair in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is superior to any vessel in the United States Navy; and a distinguished naval officer in the service of that country openly declares that its navy is inferior to that of Spain. The fair and honorable course for the Washington Government to pursue is to suppress all piratical expeditions, and as Falstaff says, "to live cleanly for the future" to help Spain to quiet the insurrection in the island, and not to take advantage of his difficulties, and for English journalists to mind their own business. We hope Spain will tell both nations so.

We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Thor & Co., of Toronto, their New Dominion Map of Canada, and, from a cursory glance over it, we are inclined to believe a very correct one in all its details.

REVIEWS.

THE ALDINE.—The December number of this deservedly popular and elegantly illustrated monthly is now before us. The illustrations are of the very best description. There is no illustrated publication on this Continent to be compared with the *Aldine*, it stands unrivalled. The mystery is how it can afford such a number of first class illustrations as each number is embellished with for the subscription price, \$5.00, not to speak of the Chromos, as well as the paper on which it is printed which is of the best quantity. Its circulation must be very large indeed to warrant such an expenditure of money. The Artists employed on the *Aldine* are men of the first rank in the profession, as evinced by the engravings given from their pencils in each number, The Christmas in the fields and Old Friends, by John S. Davis, in present number are life like and to the point, and so also may it be said of "Behold yon Towers," and "How Lovely is this Silent Scene," by T. Moran; as well as "God so loved the World," in fact, they are all first class. With the January number commences the Volume for

1874, Subscribers to which will be presented with two beautiful chromos entitled "The East" and "The West" by Thos. Moran. In our next issue, we will publish the prospectus, to which we will more immediately direct attention.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 130 Fulton Street, New York, the reprint of the London *Quarterly Review* for October. The following are the contents: The English Pulpit; Voltaire; School Boards, and Primary Education; Holland House; English Dictionaries; The Land of Moab; Herbert Spence; The Programme of the Radicals.

We have also received from the same publishers the reprint of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, for November, the contents of which are as follows:—The Parisians—Book XI.—continued; Temper; The Missing Bills, An Unsolved Mystery; New Books, Children in Italian and English Design; Peter's History of the Renaissance—Hawley's Music and Morals,—Alcestis,—Sketches and Essays, from the *Saturday Review*. Do Mortuus; By H. K. Poems by W. W. S.—Morning in Spring—Love—Evening in Summer—Doubt—Twilight in Winter—Despair. The Liberal Party and National Education.

THE December number of *Wood's Household Magazine* is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, &c. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: A Better Country; An Engineer's Yarn; Our Party at Sea; Two Enthusiasts; Presence of Mind; Our Babies; Blessedness of Riches; Hans Doodledec; installment of Max Kromer; Codfish and Potatoes, Chapter II; Misery Jippeau, Chapter VII, VIII. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming little Cottage Design, and editorial departments embracing Our Housekeeper, Correspondence, Literary Notices, Laughing Stock, &c. The engraving for this month is entitled "Old Folks."

All the above for only one dollar per year—or with chromo Yokarats one dollar and a half. Address, *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburg, N.Y.

P.S.—We will thank the the Publisher to send us the Chromos of Yosemite Valley.

The *Phrenological Journal* for December is a good number. The contents are:—The Evangelical Alliance in America, with portraits of the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Dr. Fisch of Paris, Rev. Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, and Rev. N. Shoshadri, of Bombay; The Face Factory, No. 2; Sketch from Real Life, No. 4; The Character of the United Brethren; A Chapter on Love; Money—Its Functions and Regiments, No. 2; &c., &c. Price, \$3 a year, with excellent premiums, S. R. Wells, 387, Broadway, New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SOWER.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful,
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vines on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With the veil of leaves and flowers;
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there
In their loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a taste of deformity,
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about each heart the germs
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
Wherever thy footsteps stray,
To bless and cheer the weary ones
Who toll life's rugged way;
Plant seeds of love and kindness—
The harvest sure will come;
And peace, and joy, and blessings
Shall light thy evening home.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall bud, and bloom, and blossom
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity,
The portals to the tomb,
And the fair and pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(Continued from page 564.)

EIGHTH DAY, OCTOBER 14.—THE INTERROGATION CONTINUED.

On Tuesday the attendance was still larger than before, the sitting was opened at one p. m., and the interrogatory of the marshal with regard to his communications with the Emperor, Marshal MacMahon, the Minister of War was then proceeded with.

With regard to the mission of Commander Magnan, Marshal Bazaine expressed surprise at Marshal MacMahon not having sent him an aide-de-camp in return, the more so as the road was clear. Marshal Bazaine reiterated that it was his intention to take the northern route if the enemy had not opposed him. With regard to his position towards Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Bazaine affirmed that it had never been clearly defined, and that he had never been fully informed of the marshal having been placed under his orders. Besides, the distance between them rendered such insubordination illusory. He denied having ever had cognisance of the two telegrams stating that Marshal MacMahon and General de Failly had been informed of his appointment to the post of commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and asking him for instructions.

The two documents in question and other despatches of Marshal MacMahon to Marshal Bazaine were produced in court.

The further examination of Marshal Bazaine was directed to show that he was wrongly informed respecting the results of the battle of the 18th of August, and made himself an incorrect statement by saying that the troops had maintained their positions. The marshal adhered, however, to his view that the despatch of the 19th of August was not contradictory in saying, "We have maintained our positions," adding that the right wing had merely made a change to the rear. He explained that he did not telegraph more frequently to the Emperor because the Emperor knew how he was situated with regard to provisions and ammunition. He sent Commander Magnan to explain the position and his tactics in detail and obtain further orders. Here Marshal Bazaine read a despatch of the Prussian ambassador at Constantinople, which was communicated to him at the time,

and in which it was said that the Prussians would in no case march on Paris.

Alluding again to the mission of Commander Magnan, Marshal Bazaine affirmed that he was to return to Metz after having given the Emperor every information. He could not explain how it was that Commander Magnan did not return, or why he received no news of him from the commandant of Thionville.

From the further examination of the marshal, it appeared that of the three telegrams sent by him at the same period, and addressed respectively to the Emperor, the Minister of War, and Marshal MacMahon, the last alone contained the reservation that he would only march if he could do so without endangering the safety of the army. This despatch, moreover, never reached Marshal MacMahon.

Marshal Bazaine was then asked to give explanations respecting the contradictory information furnished by him and General Soleille with regard to the munitions. Marshal Bazaine replied that he could not remember. He further declared that it was only on the 30th of August that he received, by way of Verdun, the important despatch of the 23rd of August announcing that Marshal MacMahon was advancing. The president, the Duc d'Aumale, hereupon remarked that communication was open to Thionville up till the 29th, and headed rather coldly that witnesses would give testimony upon this matter.

As the marshal's answers to several questions which followed were again in contradiction to the affidavits of the witnesses, the Duc d'Aumale repeated that he would refer the court for information to the approaching examination of the witnesses and the affidavits they have already made. It is said the impression produced upon the minds of competent persons in court by the day's proceedings was unfavourable to Marshal Bazaine, who is thought to have injured his cause by his answers to the questions put by the president.

NINTH DAY, OCTOBER 15.—THE INTERROGATION CONTINUED.

The Duc d'Aumale having put a question to the marshal with regard to the order given to advance on the 26th of August, Marshal Bazaine replied that he had only at that time from 80,000 to 90,000 men ready to take the field. In answer to another question relative to the plan he intended to carry out, the marshal stated that it was his intention to advance in the direction of Thionville.

The president here remarked that the marshal had not given any orders for the pontoon train to be got ready, whereupon the accused explained that he subsequently did not think it desirable to undertake the movement in question because he expected an attack from the enemy, and he did not believe Thionville capable of resistance. At another point of the examination the Duc d'Aumale observed that the fact of a Council of War having been assembled on the 25th of August in no way diminished the responsibility of the commander in chief, and he, moreover, asked the marshal why he did not inform that council of the march of the army under Marshal MacMahon.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply, maintained, contrary to the account given by General Boyer, that he did not speak of it to the council.

Being interrogated as to his movement on the 31st of August, Marshal Bazaine said a greater degree of watchfulness on the part of his lieutenants would have prevented the enemy from resuming the offensive. He

gave it as his opinion that it was of no use to enlarge the circle he occupied under the walls of Metz.

The interrogatory then turned upon the question whether the marshal had carried out the prescriptions of the military code respecting the armament and provisioning of Metz.

The marshal declared that he had himself watched over armaments of the forts, and he threw upon General Coffinieres the responsibility for not having formed a council of defence, and upon the intendants and corps commanders that of having neglected to gather provisions in the neighbouring villages. He had given the necessary orders for these measures to be carried out.

The president hereupon remarked that regulations for the administration of a fortified place render the commander in chief responsible for all the measures taken during the siege.

In the further course of the interrogatory, Marshal Bazaine said it was through Commander Samuel that he learnt the news of the change of Government. He then entertained the idea of resigning his command. He explained that the event of the 14th of September was the menace to public order of which he spoke in his proclamation.

Being questioned respecting the Regnier incident, Marshal Bazaine admitted that he received him immediately on his arrival in Metz, and had two interviews with him, adding, however, that he did not speak with that emissary of the various letters which had passed between him and Prince Frederick Charles. The accused declared that he attached no importance whatever to the signature he gave M. Regnier, and that he did not think of the use the latter might make of it. The marshal denied that he had given M. Regnier any information about the state of the provisions, for he himself at that time had no knowledge of the real position of affairs in this respect. Being subsequently interrogated with regard to the journey of Gen. Bourbaki, Marshal Bazaine said he considered it to be in the interest of the army and the country that an armistice should be obtained, and it was necessary for that object to communicate with the Empress Regent. He thought an understanding existed at the time between the German Government and the Empress.

The court subsequently adjourned until Friday (yesterday).

According to appearances, the examination will last even longer than was expected.

It was remarked that the Duc d'Aumale, while speaking of the real fighting effective at the marshal's disposal on the 26th of August, used the following expression:—"Formerly, when we served together, the effective was reckoned by sabres and bayonets."

The examination with regard to the Regnier incident and the departure of Gen. Bourbaki was not carried any great length, the president merely seeking to set forth clearly the facts and the results of Marshal Bazaine's explanations. He made no comments upon the marshal's replies, and entered into no discussion, leaving that for the time when the witnesses will give oral evidence.

(From Broad Arrow, Oct. 25.)

TENTH DAY—OCTOBER 17TH: INTERROGATION CONTINUED. THE REGNIER INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that the court adjourned from Wednesday last week to Friday. On resuming the marshal was interrogated as to his attempts to occupy

municate with the Government of National Defence.

The Duc d'Aumale remarked that the only despatches sent by the marshal to that Government were those of the 15th of September and 21st October. The marshal stated in the course of the interrogatory that it was not necessary to order General Bourbaki to inform the Government of the National Defence of the situation of the army in Metz. He denied having received any communication from the Government of the National Defence. He added that in sending General Bourbaki to the Empress Regent he sent him to the only legal representative in his view of the Government of the country. Moreover, General Bourbaki knew what he had to do.

The Duc d'Aumale having said that Gen. Bourbaki communicated with the Government at Tours only on the 8th of October, Marshal Bazaine explained that he did not know that general elections had been ordered, but the president observed that the news of this event had been published in the Metz journals, to which Marshal Bazaine rejoined that he awaited an official notification of the fact.

The Duc d'Aumale then remarked that the intention manifested by the marshal of endeavouring to reach Thionville did not agree with the theory which he had broached—that after the capitulation of Sedan a sortie was impossible. The president proceeded to ask whether there did not exist a convention with the Prussians to cease all offensive action from the time of General Bourbaki's departure. Marshal Bazaine, in opposition to this view, remarked that engagements were fought subsequently—namely, in September and October. The president asked why he did not fight a serious engagement in order to support the negotiations carried on by the Government of the National Defence, of which he had cognisance. Marshal Bazaine replied that he did not undertake any important operation because he was impeded by a large number of wounded. Such a course would have necessitated his using up his army, while the enemy was being continually reinforced. He wished to preserve his army as much as possible. In reply to a question as to why, in his reply to General Stiehle on the 29th of September, he offered to capitulate, Marshal Bazaine replied that it was a trap which he laid for the enemy. In answer to more pressing questions relative to the meaning of the military convention and honours of war, Marshal Bazaine said:—"My position was unprecedented. I was, in a certain sense, my own Government. The duties of a military chief are strict when the legal Government exists, but I by no means admit that to be the case in presence of an insurrectionary Government. There was no Government then; there was nothing."

At this point of the examination a great sensation was observed in the court, which was increased by the following exclamation from the Duc d'Aumale:—"What, France then no longer existed!" Marshal Bazaine protested that his proposals, were misunderstood; by the words "to obtain neutrality for the army," he meant to obtain an armistice in order to bring about the establishment of a regular government. The president subsequently quoted words employed by Marshal Bazaine, to the effect that the army of Metz would maintain order inside the city, and he pointed out that this was an allusion to civil war. Marshal Bazaine again protested against this interpretation, and said he did not make out things to

be as serious as that. The marshal added that he did not treat M. Regnier's mission seriously. But the Duc d'Aumale pointed out that all the steps taken by the marshal at this period, his overtures, and his communications with the Germans, were most serious. He added, "When I think of that admirable army you commanded, and which you might have led to the last extremity—a French army—I hope that you weighed well all the results of the engagement which you wished to enter into with the Germans." Marshal Bazaine, in reply, reiterated that his ideas had been wrongly interpreted. The sitting was suspended amid the utmost excitement, and in consequence of Marshal Bazaine having complained of the extreme fatigue from which he suffered, it was understood that the sittings would be shortened.

On the resumption of the sitting the Duc d'Aumale ordered the statements made on the 10th of October by the commandants of the corps d'armée to be read.

Marshal Bazaine stated that although at that time no mention was made of the Regnier and Bourbaki incidents, they were known to the commandants of corps, but he thought it his duty to keep secret his negotiations with the Germans, whereupon the Duc d'Aumale said, "Then I am compelled to ask whether all your acts, all your thoughts, were for your country and your army."

Marshal Bazaine replied that they were, and that he always acted honestly and according to the dictates of his conscience.

With regard to General Boyer's journey to Versailles, the President asked whether the instructions given to that officer were really in harmony with the resolutions adopted at the Council of the 10th of October. Marshal Bazaine replied that he thought himself entitled to push forward in this matter, as it had been decided that nothing should be finally settled without the advice of his lieutenants. With regard to the journey of General Boyer to England on the 19 of October, Marshal Bazaine said he hoped the Empress would obtain the conclusion of a convention, especially if she came to Metz.

The Duc d'Aumale, reminding the prisoner of the respect due to the laws contained by implication in his military oath, asked whether he had been tenacious of observing the regulations which forbid a capitulation in the open field. Marshal Bazaine replied that those regulations were made for ordinary circumstances; the existence of an insurrectionary Government changed the state of affairs. The Duc d'Aumale insisted with great rigour upon this part of the examination, as may be seen from the following question he addressed to the marshal:—

"Do you think, then, that in the Imperial Constitution to which you had sworn obedience, and to which you at that time still thought you ought to remain faithful, there existed any clause which empowered you to treat thus and to negotiate as you did with the enemy?"

Marshal Bazaine replied, "No," and in proof of his views he adduced the fact that he pushed resistance to the last morsal of bread.

To day's examination was carried on in a very rigorous manner towards the prisoner, and on several occasions the Duc d'Aumale's questions and Marshal Bazaine's replies caused great and profound excitement in court.

ELEVENTH DAY—OCTOBER 19TH: CLOSE OF THE INTERROGATION.

The court resumed its sitting to-day, when

the Duc d'Aumale proceeded to question the prisoner with regard to the council held at the Chateau de Gramont on the 24th of September and the missions of Generals Changarnier and Cissey. The marshal stated that when he became acquainted with the rigorous terms for a capitulation exacted by the Germans a sortie was then impracticable.

He denied, moreover, having permitted information calculated, to demoralise the army to be circulated, and declared that he had always acted in a different manner.

Questioned about Article 2 of the Capitulation, Marshal Bazaine said that on the 26th of October he changed his mind as to allowing the town of Metz to be independent of his command. He was then obliged to assume the responsibility of the surrender of the town. His reason for not destroying the war material and the forts was the fear he entertained of the enemy taking revenge for such an act by other rigorous measures. A second consideration was the labour that would have been entailed by the destruction to the work being too great.

The president asked what more rigorous measures than the terms actually imposed the marshal could have expected. To this the accused replied that there existed no example of such a destruction having ever been carried out. He also thought that Metz would fall back to France.

The president then took up the question of the surrender of the flags, with regard to which the defendant replied by saying that he had given publicly and distinctly to the order Gen. Soleille to burn the flags, and that even on the 27th of October he insisted upon the execution of that order. He considered it useless to give the order in writing. All the corps commanders ought to have carried out the order without delay. He had ordered all flags to be taken to the arsenal, so that all should be destroyed and that none should be in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. The marshal denied having given orders to General Soleille on the 27th of October to preserve the flags, which were part of the inventory of the war material of the place. He added besides that the corps commanders were able to burn them, and should have done so, without his having mentioned them in the order for their transport to the arsenal. He did not mention them therein, because he feared some indiscretion being committed which might have led to complications with the Germans.

The interrogatory being terminated, the president asked Marshal Bazaine whether he wished to give any explanations about facts.

The marshal said that he would wish to have some explanations about the Council of Inquiry into the Capitulation which formed the basis of the accusation, and before which council he had been heard only once. He had complained to the minister about the book published under the title of "*Metz: the Campaign and the Negotiations*," from which the prosecution had taken the principal facts. The minister replied that no use was made of a book published anonymously. The accused complained of his memorandum having been qualified as a "memorandum written in justification of his conduct," saying that it was simply a statement of facts composed from memory without consulting any documents.

The Government commissioner then addressed several questions to the accused. He asked especially how the marshal knew, at the end of September, the residence of

his wife at Tours, and the name of the officer who communicated that address to him. In reply, Marshal Bazaine stated that he learnt from a German newspaper that his wife resided at Tours, and was afterwards informed by a German officer of the exact address. The court adjourned till Monday at 12:30 p. m.

TWELFTH DAY, OCTOBER 20TH—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The court having resumed, Marshal Bazaine took his seat by the side of his council, M. Lachaud, and the president intimated that he would follow the same order in the examination of witnesses that he had observed in his interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine.

The first witness called was *Marshal Lebœuf*, who at first appeared somewhat embarrassed, but subsequently took a seat and spoke with ease. He stated that the responsibility of Marshal Bazaine as commander in chief only commenced on the 12th of August. Until the evening of that day the Marshal held only a subordinate command. Replying to a question from M. Lachaud, he said the prisoner did not manifest the least dissatisfaction when first entrusted with a subordinate command only. He then proceeded to give details respecting the number of men placed under Marshal Bazaine's command, and to describe the arrangement of the corps d'armée. He related the circumstances under which the command in chief was handed to Marshal Bazaine. He believed the Emperor communicated his plans to the marshal, who took over the command on the morning of the 13th of August. In reply to a question from the president, Marshal Lebœuf said the Emperor's first thought was to constitute two armies, one under Marshal Bazaine and the other under Marshal MacMahon. In consequence of the difficulties which stood in the way of dividing the services, Marshal Bazaine was, in reality, appointed commander of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th corps for the military portion only, until the 12th of August. Marshal Lebœuf went on to explain that some indecision prevailed with regard to the plan to be followed. Some desired to take the offensive, while others preferred a defensive concentration upon Metz or Chalons. The result was that Marshal Bazaine was not made fully aware of the measures taken in the beginning. The witness declared that Marshal Bazaine was not responsible for the failure to destroy the bridges over the river. After some other unimportant questions had been asked, Marshal Lebœuf was allowed to retire.

Gen. Lebrun, first assistant major-general was the next witness, and gave his evidence with great vivacity. He deposed that the Emperor decided that the movement of retreat in the direction of Verdun should be made, and added that the first preparatory measures taken by the commander in chief were entirely insufficient, though there was ample time from the morning of the 13th of August to the morning of the 14th. This insufficiency of preparation caused the delay which brought about the battle of Borny. In answer to a question by M. Lachaud, General Lebrun admitted that he was not thoroughly acquainted with the instructions given on the 13th by Marshal Bazaine, and he acknowledged that the marshal was not responsible up to the morning of the 13th. M. Lachaud pointed out that the blame cast by General Lebrun upon the commander in chief in stating that sufficient orders were not given on the morning of the 13th was not borne out by the facts. The sitting was then suspended.

On the court resuming Marshal Lebœuf was recalled in order to compare his evidence with that of Gen. Lebrun, but he stated that he had no observation to make.

General Farras, the next witness, who was chief of Marshal Bazaine's staff, declared that he accepted that post with great repugnance, adding that he had been always kept at a distance by the marshal, in proof of which he cited a variety of circumstances. After several questions, to which the witness replied, giving details which referred indirectly to the interrogation, the president at last obtained a precise statement, to the effect that he (General Jarras) was appointed on the afternoon of the 12th of August, chief of Marshal Bazaine's staff, the latter being, consequently, at that time already invested with the chief command. The witness afterwards stated that he did not give any information to the marshal because he had none to give, otherwise he would have done so at once. He stated that no reconnaissance of the roads were made, and that he and General Lebrun only studied very carefully the map at the Prefecture. Marshal Bazaine protested that he never had any intention of keeping General Jarras in ignorance of what was going on.

The next witness was General Coffiniere, whose evidence related to the way in which the Emperor's order to erect as many bridges as possible over the Moselle was obeyed. He referred to the extraordinary rising of the water, which delayed the execution of this order.

M. de Keratry, an ex Deputy of the Legislative Body, then deposed to a visit made to him by Marshal Bazaine's wife about twenty days before the 4th of September, with a view to the appointment of the marshal as commander in chief, in consequence of embarrassment caused by the Emperor's presence at headquarters. He related the steps he took to attain that object. M. Lachaud denied M. de Keratry's evidence, and a letter was read from Marshal Bazaine's wife, protesting against it.

M. Jules Favre then deposed to the measures he adopted to obtain the appointment of the marshal as commander in chief. He was followed by General Palikao, who contradicted in the most direct manner the evidence given by M. de Keratry.

THIRTEENTH DAY, OCTOBER 21ST.

M. Schneider, formerly president of the Legislative Body under the Empire, was the first witness called by the defence, and deposed that Marshal Bazaine never solicited the chief command. He was followed by M. Rouher, who gave evidence to the same effect.

Marshal Canrobert related the part he took in the military operations, especially on the 15th of August, and pointed out that his artillery, which consisted of only fifty-four guns, was very inferior to that of the enemy. He succeeded, notwithstanding, in holding his ground. Marshal Canrobert's evidence was listened to with great interest. He spoke with great ease and spirit, and with a certain soldierlike eloquence and humour. He stated that at St. Privat he had to contend against the same disadvantages with regard to the inferiority of the artillery as at Rezonville, and thereby lost five thousand men. In the evening the Prussian Guard made an assault upon the 6th Army Corps, which was pretty successfully stopped, and between seven thousand and eight thousand men were left dead on the field; the Prussian Guard found there their grave. The witness mentioned that he was informed at noon that the Imperial Guard was about to

come to his assistance, but neither reinforcements nor ammunition arrived. He sent word twice to Marshal Bazaine that ammunition was required. Marshal Canrobert added that he held his ground till seven o'clock, but, being crushed by the mass of metal hurled by the enemy's artillery he retreated, reaching at a slow march a position in the rear. His men fought all day without having anything to eat or drink. Marshal Canrobert further stated that Marshal Bazaine never believed that a battle had been fought at that point, and always spoke of it as the defence of the line of Amanvilliers, because he never appreciated the position. In reply to one of the judges, Marshal Canrobert said that on the 16th of Aug. he could have held his position at Mars-la-Tour, but abandoned it by special order from the commander in chief.

Marshal Lebœuf was recalled to give evidence with regard to the military operations. He related the part taken by his corps in the battle of the 15th, in which he achieved a decisive advantage, but Marshal Bazaine ordered him in the evening to fall back through fear lest the provisions and ammunition might fail.

General Ladmiraull was the next witness, and deposed that he only received on the evening of the 13th the order for crossing the Moselle on the next day. He gave an account of the battle of Borny, and of the march which followed, laying special stress upon the obstruction of the roads, which delayed the advance of his army corps. He afterwards related the successful operations effected on the 16th of August, and the subsequent engagements, especially at St. Privat, where the French captured two Prussian guns. General Ladmiraull stated his firm belief that it was possible, on the 17th, to cross the river if an energetic effort had been made.

General Bour'aki, in his evidence, corroborated the former witness's statement, and gave also an account of his operations on the 18th of August, adding that he never received any order to march to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert. He declared that he did not literally interpret Marshal Bazaine's words to take up what position he pleased with the Imperial Guard, because he could not do so, not having in his possession sufficient reliable information.

General Frossard, who was the next witness, expressed his regret that the court could not permit him to justify himself against the reproaches levelled at him in General Rivère's report relative to the battle of Forbach. He afterwards gave an account of the operations up till the 19th of August. General Jarras, recalled, was questioned with regard to the same points, but no important fact was elicited during his examination. The court then closed the sitting.

(To be continued.)

A Martello tower was recently blown up at Hythe with a charge of 150 lbs. of Walton Abbey gun-cotton. It only threw the walls out of the perpendicular, making seven rifts in the masonry. Wet cotton was then placed round in half-pounds, with dry primers, and fired by electricity 150 yards distant. The explosion was heard distinctly ten miles off.

Russia has definitely determined to annex all the territory on the right bank of the Amoo from Bokhara to the Sea of Aral, as well as the Delta of the Amoo. Khiva will be completely isolated from the Sea of Aral, and the navigation of the Amoo will be made dependent on Russian favor.